and regulations for the maintanance of the wires overlead where this is necessary, either before the subways completed or in connection with the subways after

ery little progress has been made by the Board in The telegraph and telephone services are, except in the cases of fires, in very little danger; and, in the main wires devoted to this sort of business are in good

main wires devoted to this sort of business are in good condition.

The electric light conductors, however, are very dangerous to both life and properly whenever improperly insulated; and improper insulation of these dangerous and deadly wires is to be found almost everywhere throughout the city. The only regulations affecting the use of electrical conductors in the city of New York prior to the organization of this Board, were a few resolutions of the Board of Alderson touching the erection of poles, which have never been, so far as this Board is able to ascertain, at all regarded or compiled with; and the provisions of the Fire Underwriters in reference to the insulation of the are lighting and pewer wires, which though probably sufficient to pretect property if strictly adhered to, are of little avail owing to the absence of proper inspection and supervision of the wires from time to time as their insulation becomes affected by the elements and by natural decay and deterioration.

The chief provisions of the Board of Underwriters are to the effect that the electric light wires must be of the kind known as "underwriter's wire," and that they must not be in any case carried over buildings.

"Underwriter's wire" is a copper wire covered with a tape saturated with white lead, and a certain length of usage renders it susceptible to moisture. After being in use still longer the tape rots away and leaves the naked wire exposed.

DANGEROUS ELECTRIC WIRES.

DANGEROUS ELECTRIC WIRES. nany places in the city of New-York, electric light and power wires are carried dangerously near ing, awnings, telegraph and other poles, lamp

Again, in many parts of the city, several distinct ines of poles carrying electric light conductors, are obe found on the same side of the street, and as these obes necessarily differ in height, the wires upon them or a complete network, rendering the efficient use if the hooks and ladders and life-saving apparatus of the fire department almost impossible; whereas the lacing of all the wires on the same side of any street pon one line of poles, would in a great measure obtate this difficulty.

Again, a nuisance has been created by the fact that ompanies having contracts to light the city by electic light are allowed to own the lamp-posts they so, which necessitates frequent tearing up of the avenuents when any new contracts are awarded.

The Board has endeavored to find a remedy for some of these dangers and difficulties in rules and regilations which it has established for the government overhead wires.

of these dangers and difficulties in rules and regulations which it has established for the government of overhead wires.

Owing, however, to the lack of inspectors, who cannot be employed so long as payment for their services is a question of such delay and doubt, few improvements have been made in the condition of the overhead services, and little attention is paid to the rules and regulations of the Board.

A thorough inspection, classification and reconstruction (so far as it is to be continued after completion of the subways) of the overhead service, is a duly to which the Board will turn its attention as soon as possible, and it is believed that with the rules and regulations already adopted, amended and added to as shall seem proper from time to time, the dangers and compileations of the overhead wires will be materially diminished.

In nangurating the underground system, the Com-

ground. Electric light and power conductors should as a naster of pre-aution if not of necessity, be operated separately, and as far as possible from those for the transmission of currents of leaser intensity.

Third—The materia and form of the subway should descent largely upon the requirements of the locality and the service for which it is designed.

Fourth—Drawing-in-and-out conduits with convenient manifolds are in the main the most desirable for the streets of this city, where a condition of the law allowing the companies unnetw days to place their conductors in the unleaves after they are constructed, necessitates that the subways alse'l be easily accessible without serious disturance of the parament.

parement. R(h)—The success of the underground service depends R(h)—The success of the underground service depends larged the proper insulation of the wires, and the largest liberty compatible with the preservation of the rights of others should be allowed to the companies making use of

htmans. The the service and locality for which they are de-d, and here again locality for which they are de-d, and here again lib-try of choice under proper restric may reasonably beallowed.

tions may teasonably beallowed.

Proceeding from these general principles, the Board has constructed subways in different localities largely differing in design, size and material.

The subways, however, with the exception of the construction for the Edison becandescent plant, are all on the drawing in and out pattern, which means a tube or a series of tubes or ducis through which cables or insulated wires can be drawn, terminating atdistances of about 200 feet in boxes or manholes, to which access can be had from the street by removing a liron cover.

acress can be had from the street by removing aliron cover.

The liberality which the Commission has seen fit to exercise in the matter of additions to the conduits for the purpose of making local connections, allowing the Construction Company to formish whatever the several companies desire for themselves from the manholes to the points desired to be reached, has been taken advantage of and promises beneficial results.

For example, the Construction Company has at least in one instance employed the hand-hole system of distribution for the use of the telephane wires in downtown streets where it seemed destraide, while at other points a single entrance into a block in connection with homsetop distribution has proved efficient.

The way in which the resolution notifying companies to place their wires in the subways was drawn practically allows the companies operating wires to select their own methods of getting from the manhoids to their subscribers, while at the same time the authority of the Commission over the Construction Company and its work, as well as the supervision of the Construction Company itself over the underground, accommodations, is preserved.

THE REGULATION OF THE SUBWAYS.

The requirements in the nature of saleguards to so observed by companies placing their wires in the subways, have not as yet been fully promulgated. and must necessarily be largely modified in the future by the experience gained in the practical use of con-ductors underground.

by the experience gained in the practical use of conductors underground.

The principle which will decide these requirements more fully, as the work of operating conductors underground becomes more complicated, is: the largest possible fiberty to the electrical companies compatible with the preservation of the interests of others and the safety of the subways themselves.

A system of inspection of the subways and the wires within hem, and their maintenance free from moist are and gases, is another duty to which the heard is giving and will give its attention, and in this, too, it has been seriously impeded by the uncertainty of the payment of inspectors, should it employ them.

COMPLAINT ABOUT LACK OF PUNDS.

In conclusion the report dwells on the way in which the efficacy of the Board has been impaired through lack of funds and doubt as to payment of its expenditures. "The collection from the electrical companies." it adds, "of the moneys appropriated for the Board of Commissioners Electrical Subways and the Board of Electrical Control, has proceeded so slowly that up to the Control, has proceeded so slowly that up to the present time arrears of pay are due to the officers and employes of the Board from January, 1887, while other accounts are outstanding for debts contracted even prior to that date. A liberal appropriation, which shall enable the employment of competent inspectors to classify the overhead wires with a view of their being placed in proper condition, and to supervise the subways and the wires within them, and which will also enable the fulfilment of obligations to the officers, employes and creditors of the Board, is therefore suggested."

THE MAYOR WILL HAVE NONE OF JONES. "There are more lies about me in 'The Times' this morning," said Mayor Hewitt yesterday.

The particular statement which he characterized as containing lies was an editorial asserting that he had neglected his duties as a member of the Board of Elec-

"The fact is that I have been prompt in attending to those duties," added the Mayor. "The Board did not direct me to do anything. It has no such power. It did request me to order the Commissioner of Public Works to remove certain poles and wires. The minute I got the request in an official form I wrote to the Commissioner request in an oneral rotal twice to the commissions for information. I find that he has no appropriation whice can be used for this purpose. Now, the only way to deal with a non-like Jones, who less about you, is to cut his acquaintance. I have refused to speak to Jones or to recognize aim socially, and that is the cause of the persistent lying about me in 'The Times.'

SEEKING A SUCCESSOR TO DR. ROBINSON. A congregational meeting of the Memorial Presby-terian Church was held on Wednesday, to consider a successor to the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson. The Rev. W. D. Buchanan, assistant paster of the church under Dr. Rebinson, has been spoken of as the new pastor. He has many friends among the congregation and Dr. Robinson himself was in favor of the appointment. The meeting of the congregation was entirely harmonious and it resulted in the appointment of a committee of afteen with power to reccommond a new paster. T. S. Strong, the chairman of this committee, said yesterday that no one had been decided on to fill Dr. Robinson's place and the no pastors would be heard in the church on trial. Members of the committee will visit various churches and form an estimate of the pastors in this way.

TO TRY MRS. GIONARALES ACCOMPLICE. Antonio d'Andrea, who is accused of murder in the Grat degree in alding Chiara Cignarale in killing her husband, has been in the Tombs for many months. The croman has been sentenced to death, but there is a stay of proceedings pending appeal. Mr. Howe, com-sel for d'Andrea, moved yesterday before Judge Gli-derslove that a day be sel for the trial of the case. January 16 was fixed as the day for trial.

COMMUTTEES ANNOUNCED.
THE RISULT OF BILL CARLISLATE LABOUR.
SOUTHERS THE RISULT ALBOUR.
FOR THE CARLISLATE LABOUR.
TO CHARASSHIPPS-NEW-COUNT STATE FARMS
OF CHARASSHIPPS-NEW-COUNT STATE FARMS
OF CHARASSHIPPS-NEW-COUNT STATE FARMS
OF THE STATE FARMS
OF CHARASSHIPPS-NEW-COUNT STATE FARMS
OF THE STATE

Perhaps one of the most humorious incidents in the making up of the committees was the snags that Wr. Carliste struck when he first designated the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and Military Affairs respectively. It was all right for him to assign a dry-land sailor, Colonel Herbert, to the Chairmanship of Naval Affairs, but it was all wrong when he undertook to assign General Wheeler, a traduate of West Point and one of the most distinguished officers on the Confederate side during the war, to the chairmanship of Military Affairs. If the naval affairs of the couplity are safe in Herbert's hands, certainly the army is safe in Wheeler's hands. The ridiculous aspect of the case ap sears when one looks at the chairmanship of Military Affairs and finds it held by Richard W. Townshend of Illinois, a man who never fought with anything except bis mouth.

THE COMMITTE'S IN FULL.

THE COMMITTEES IN FULL. The committees in full are given below:

ham (R.), Rimons. Davis (R.), Mansachusetts; J. A. Anderson (R.), Kanaa; Davehport (R.), New-York; Brown (R.), Vircina.

Rive.3 and Harbors—Blanchard (D.), Louislana, chairman; Jones (D.), Alabema; Stewart (D.), Tegas; O.), Missiasppi; Wise (D.), Vircina; (D.), Massachusetts; Glisson (D.), Marvinard; Fisher (D.), Michiwan; Thompson (B.), California-rilandarson (R.), Hishois; Rayue (R.), emperivanta; Groveror (R.), Ohe. Nuttine (R.), New-York; Stephenson (R.), Masconshi; Corswell (R.), Massachusetts.

Merchant Marine and Fishernes—Dum (D.), Arkanaa, Charruna; Marin (R.), Tennessee; Morse (D.), Massachusetts; Springer (D.), Historia; Haken (D.), Hissoni; Brecken high (B.), Kentocky, Cummines (D.), Massachusetts; Springer (D.), Historia; Farquhar (R.), New-York; Masconshi (D.), Minnesol.

Jimmsis Felken (R.), California; Farquhar (R.), New-York; Masconshi (D.), Minnesol.

Agraculture—Halche (D.), Missourl, chairman; Davidson (D.), Alabona; Stabinosship; Glass (D.), Tennessee; Furnett (D.), Massachusetts; McClamow (D.), orth Cardina; Riggs (D.), California; Whiling (D.), Myoligan; Punagen (R.), Kansas; Hires (R.), New-Je sev; Lury (R.), New-York; Chairman; Mc reary (D.), Kentucky; Norwood (D.), California; Whiling (D.), Missias ppi; Russell (D.), Massachusetts; Regue (D.), Marvinat; Chionaan (D.), Birchigan; Cohran (R.), Kew-York; Peiper (R.), Massachusetts; Regue (D.), Marvinat; Chionaan (D.), Birchigan; Cohrana (D.), Birchigan; Cohrana (D.), New-York; Peiper (R.), Massachusetts; Regue (D.), Marvinat; Polinoia, Rockwell (R.), Massachusetts; Regue (D.), Nouth Cardina; Hooker (D.), Missachusetts; Regue (D.), Massachusetts; Regue (D.), South Cardina; Hooker (D.), Missachusetts; Regue (D.), Missachusetts; Regue (D.), Massachusetts; Regue (D.), South Cardina; Hooker (D.), Missachusetts; Regue (D.), Ohle; Massachusetts; Regue (D.), South Cardina; Hooker (D.), Missachusetts; Regue (D.), Ohle; Massachusetts; Regue (D.), South Cardina; Hooker (D.), Missachusetts; Regue (D.), Ohle; Massachusetts; Regue (D.), Missachusetts;

Nico.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Landes (D.), Hilinois, chairman;
comples (D.), Maryland; Davidson (D.), Alabama; Vanco
D.), Connecticut; hite (R.), Indiana; Haugen (R.), Wis-Comptes (D., Maryland, Davidson (D.), Alabama, Vance (D.), Connecticut; "htte (R.), Indiana, Hangen (R.), Wisconsin; Williams (R.), Ohio.
Alcohole Liquor Fraffic—J. E. Campbell (D.), Ohio, chairman; Bland (D.), Missonri; Merriman (D.), New-York; McKing (D.), Arkansas, Anderson (D.), Illimus; McClammy (D.), North Carolina; Hunter (A.), Kentuccay Chesadie (R.), Indiana; McClini, New-York; Yost (R.), Virginia.

MR. LAMAR'S WANING CHANCES. MR. EVARTS NOT TO VOTE FOR HIS CONFIRMATION-

THE QUESTION OF AGE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Special),-Mr. Lamar's nomination is still pending before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and there are no indications that it will be reported to the Senate very soon. The committee is evidently intent upon sifting to the bottom the merit of the remonstrances which still continue to pour in from every conceivable quarter. The protest of the New-York Republicans seems to have borne fruit for it is now known that the mind of Mr. Evarts has undergone a complete change, and that he has reached the conclusion not to vote for Mr. Lamar's confirmation. Aside from the question of general nationess, Mr. Lamar's friends have endeavored to meet the reasonable objections raised to his confirmation on account of his advanced age. The confirmation on account of his advanced age. The general impression is that Lamar was sixty-eight years of age, and the impression is based upon the biography of the Secretary contained in Lamman's "Congressional Directory." Mr. Lamar has lately asserted that he never farnished the material for that sketch, but that, on the contrary, it was farnished by some one totally unacquainted with the facts. A letter from Professor George W. Strong, of Oxford, Georgia, is being shown about town now to support Mr. Lamar's assertions regarding his age. In it Professor Strong says: garding his age. In it Professor Strong says:

I remember Lucius Lamar well when he was an urchin of about tweive years old in the Manual Labor School, near Emory College, in 1837. He was under my supervison as one of a number of small boys known as the "drop shot gaug," I being put over them as an older boy. But there is better evidence than my personal recollection. I have reference to the matriculation book of Emory College, a public record in which cach student on enteriog college has to have his name recorded, that of his father, time of birth, residence, tel. It is now before me, and I copy the following from a long list of names.

Date—1841, August.

Name—L. Q. C. Lamar.
Father—L. Q. C. Lamar.
When born—Year, 1825; month, September; date, 17th, etc.

Tith. cic.

He became at once a member of one of the literary societies, the Phi Gamma. The records of that societies, the Phi Gamma as to the time of his birth, September 17, 1825, with other particulars, place of birth, etc.

But even at the age of sixty-three Mr. Lamar

would be disqualified according to the standard

set up by the Judiciary Committee two years ago, when it adopted a resolution not to confirm any one for a United States Judgeship above sixty years of age.

SUB-TREASURER CANDA TO RESIGN, TO ENTER THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK. A HURRIED VISIT TO THE CAPITAL ON WEDNESDAY

WID WILL SUCCEED HIM? [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TR BUNG.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Assistant United States Treasurer Canda, of New-York, made a mysterious flying visit here yesterday, returning to New-York last night. While here he was closeted several hours with Secretary Fairchild and Treasurer Hyatt. Subsequently he called at the White House and had a protracted conference with the President. It has leaked out to-day that the purpose of these whispered conclaves was to arrange the details of Mr. Canda's resignation, so that he might accept the position of president of the Western National Bank of New-York, made vacant by the death of ex-Secretary Manning. The Treasury officials are very reticent on the subject of Mr. Canda's retirement, but it is taken as settled in official circles that the change will be made. No one as yet is talked of in connection with Mr. Canda's place.

REFUSING TO CONFIRM IN OR DENY THE REPORT

THAT HE HAS RESIGNED HIS OFF CE. Since the death of Daniel Manning, the affairs of the Western National Bank have had an unusual in-May 10 with a capital of \$0,500,000, but it had only the influence of the ex-Secretary's name. After his return from England, Mr. Manning attended a few meetings of the directors, but the practical management of the bank devolved on Vice-President Conrad N. Jordan, who was United States Treasurer under the administration of Secretacy Manning. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on January 10 and until that time those who are supposed to have the greatest interest in the bank express ignorance of the

would not accept promotion, and while there was no question about his ability there has been an impression that the bank would lose certain large accounts if he was put at the head of it. The pressure that was brought to bear was sufficient to make the promotion brought to bear was sufficient to make the promotion impossible. Sub-Treasurer Charles J. Canda was active in organizing the bank, and it is doubtful if the enterprise would have been carried to a successful end if it had not been for his exertions. The death of Mr. Manning threw the responsibility on sub-Treasurer Canda, who has accepted it by resigning his office for a more lucrative one for which he is fitted by long experience.

for a more lucrative one for which he is fitted by long experience.

Mr. Canda refused to answer certain inquiries yesterday, and even to confirm or deny the Washington dispatches that he had resigned his present office. Mr. Jordan and other offices of the bank maintained similar reticence. It is not impossible that the vacancy at the Sub-Treasury may be a serious embarassment to the President and that Mr. Canda attempts to conceal his plans for this reason. The number of Democrats who are contented with \$8,000 a year and at the same time can furnish bonds to the amount of \$\$400,000 to cover possible shortages and defaications is said to be small.

Mr. Canda not long ago had more than a year's pay

be small.

Mr. Canda not long ago had more than a year's pay taken from him by a trusted clerk, and it may be a year or two before Congress will pass the customary relieving act. So far as could be learned yesterday, the name of C. C. Baldwin, one of the Aqueduct Conmissioners, was the only one mentioned with any conflictness as a successor of Assistant Treasurer Canda. It is understood that efforts had been made to induce ex-Controller Loew to take the place.

THE FAVORITISM EXTENDED TO HIM IN THE

BUREAU OF PENSIONS" BY THE COMMISSIONER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (Speciall).-When Commissioner Black ran short of reforms lase summer, he suddenly discovered that the time-honored title Pension Office" was a misnomer, and straightway tens of new stationery were ordered to bear the august brend "Bureau of Pensions," and clerks were instructed under pain of dismissal so to Having thus disposed of the last great iniquity remaining over from a Republican Administration, the monumental pensioner went away on a extended journey to recuperate his shattered nerves and work his little Vice-Presidential boom.

These eccentricities are perhaps harmless, but instances of General Black's really culpable favoritism in official correspondence are numerous and are susceptible of proof. Not long ago Commissioner Black ordered that all inquiries made by his old law partner, a pension attorney in a small way at Danville, Ill., be answered at once and in full, without regard to who had the right of attorneyship. It is well known that the in-variable rule of the Interior Department his been to give the status of claims only to three persons-the claimant, his recognized attorney to whom he must have delegated power, or to a member of Congress. This rule is made for the protection of the office against unauthorized inquiries and for the protection of attorneys who have rights in the cases. This Danville attorney's inquiries as to individual cases belonging to other attorney ame thick and fact. For soce time Commissioner Black lamely palliated a violation of honest practice by ordering the answers addressed to the claimant "in care" of the ambitious Danville man. But these inquiries went into the bundreds, and the claimants, whose addresses had been mysteriously obtained, living in many States. The "in care" dodge became so poor a trick that it was abandoned, and the condition of the claims sent direct to the Commissioner's partner. The amount of wrong thus done to other attorneys when claimants saw how promptly and fully the inquiries of the Danville man were answered, and how less favored solicitors were

and fully the inquiries of the Danville man were answered, and how less favored solicitors were neglected will probobly never be known.

The extent of this violation of official practice may perhaps be estimated by the fact that the chief of the Western Division, weak in moral courage and careless of official interests as he may be, yet found stamina enough to object to the wholesale consumption of the services of his clerks, in answering the inquiries of Biack's old partner, and thus in a slight measure, but by no means entirely this particular nuisance was abated. The difference between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum—between Commissioner Black's case abated. In all the discount of tweedle-dum-between Commissioner Black's case of consciences as to his own shortcomings and his of consciences as to his own sortectionings and my vigilant and stern, not to say Spartan, sense of justice as to the alleged sins of others, is thus beautifully illustrated. No public official has attributed so much petty evil to his opponents and no official in twenty years has been more thoroughly a demagoguee

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The resignation of Cadet Joseph E. Adair, fourth class, Military Academy, has been accepted. Leave of absence has been has been accepted. Leave of absence has been granted Cadet Frank S. Long, fourth class, Military Academy, until June 15 next. Captain Joseph E. Haskell, 23rd Infantry, has been ordered to inspect certain ordinance stores at the recruiting rendezvous, Detroit, Mich, for which Captain John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, is responsible.

A dispatch to the Navy Department states that the Thetis sailed yesterday for Nanaimo, B. C., on her way to Alaska, and that the Pensacola has arrived at Madeira.

SHERBURNE G. HOPKINS FINED \$100. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 -Sherburtle G. Hopkins, the young newspaper reporter who some weeks ago sent a sham infernal machine to Chief Justice Waite for the purpose of creating a sensation and selling the news, pleaded guilty in the police court to-day to the charge of attempting to obtain money upon false pretences, and was fined \$100.

DEMOCRATIC CHARGE AGAINST MATOR BECKER. BUTTALO, Jan. 5 (Special).—"The Tm's" to hight published a sensational story that Mayor Becker had contributed \$1,500 to a corruption fund to buy two Aldermon and provent the Democra's from organizing the Council. The story was ride flows and Mr. Becker don'es it emphatically.

[Synacuse, Jan. 5 (Special).-Mrs Eugen: M. Carthy

terractist, Jan. 5 (Special). Mrs Eugen: M. Cashiy to-lay brought still against ber hutsband for divorce, the defendant is a son or Robert McCarthy, member of the State Board of Chirthy, and a nephew of Senator Lemis & Clarthy now deal. The complaint in the divorce suit was drawn by C. P. kuger, son of C. e. Juge Eugar o. the Court of Ap cals. Mrs. Mrs arthy was formally Mrs Esta Yates, or Montelair, DEATH OF COLONEL ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 5 (Special),—Colonel Alex-ander Chambers, commanding the 4th Infantry at Fort Snelling. Minn., died in this city yesterday of pleare pneumonia. - Celonel Chambers was a native of Newyerk and was graduated from West Point in 1853. He was appeled by President Grant in 1877 to watch the movements of the Turkish troops, and witnessed the fameus battle of Suipka Pass.

SWINDLED BY EMPLOYMENT AGENTS. The employment agent, William S. King, of No. 272 Sixth ave., his clerk and William Moore, of No. 15 Cottage-place, ave, his cierk and William Moore, of No. 15 Cottage-place, were held for trial in \$1,000 ball aplece yesterday by Justice O'Renity. It was shown that both had been guilty of defraud-ing poor people of small amounts of money under promise of searing them positions. Frederick Frederickson, one of the scenting them positions. Frederick Frederickson, one of the victima, made an suddayit against both King and Moore, After paying \$3 he was sout to Jacksonwille, Florida, in Desamber on a wild goose chase. He had the promise of a position as porter in a hotel at Jacksonwille. When he arrived there he discovered that no such hotel existed. He had to work his way back to New-York on a sailing vessel. Over

twenty young men, who had been likewise detraided, as peared against the agonts. Their names were planed on the affiliavit of Fre tariokson as witnesses. King and Meers were represented by counsel. The lawyer stated that his clients were willing to compromise the matter by returning the money due to quel necessor, but the Jadge declared to act to the case in that manner, saying: "I have no objection to your returning to the poor men their money. It might help you in the other court,"

A DAY'S WORK IN CONGRESS.

THE SENATE GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS. NEED OF A NAVY YARD IN THE NORTHWEST-PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Dawes, in the Senate to-day, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian Among the bills introduced and referred were the fol-

By Mr. HOAR-To provide for a world's exposition at the National Capital in 1892, and thereafter a perma-nent exposition of the three Americas in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

By Mr. DAWES—To se tablish a postar telegraph sys

By Mr. EVARTS-To refund excessive duties enused by extraordinary overvaluation of the Austrian florin

By Mr. PLATT-For the formation and admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota.

By Mr. SAWYER—To establish a postal telegraph. It is the same bill introduced in fermer Congresses from the

By Mr. PLUMB-The bill introduced by Senator Legan in the XLVIIIth Congress to equalize bounties. It directs that there shall be paid to each non-commissioned officer, seldler, sailor and marine who was honorably discharged from the service the sum of \$81-3 a menth for all the time he served between April 12. 1861, and May 9, 1865, less the amount of bounty he has already received under the previsions of the United

By Mr. DANIEL-To appropriate \$23,000 for the com pletion of the menument to Mary, the mother of Wash-ington, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Mr. MITCHELL called up the joint resolution intro-

duced by him on December 12, for the appointment of a commission to select a site for a Naval station on the Pacific coust, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. The joint resolution makes it the duty of the commission to examine the ceast north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude in Oregon, Washington and Alaska, and to aslect a suitable site. The rapid environment of the Pacific Ceast, said Mr. Mitchell, by important military and naval establishments representing British influence eight to prompt the Government to such speedy and effective action as should be a fitting respense to this formidable extension of British power. The whole country, North and West, was in fact, environed and menaced by a cordon of British military and naval establishments, and by lines of British railroads and steamships, which in the event of war between Great Britain and the United States would give the former immense advantages.

Mr. DOLPH said that the United States would give the former immense advantages.

Mr. DOLPH said that the United States cannet permit the Hawaitan Islams to pass under the control of any European Power; because their possession by any modern mayal Power would give to that Power ceatrol not only over the Pacific commerce of the United States, but also over its ceasily, a commerce.

The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate them at 2:35 p. m. took up the Blair Educational bill, as "unfinished business." The bill having been road in full, Mr. CAMERON moved that when the Senate adjourn te-day, it adjourn to meet on Manday.

Mr. BLAIR called for the yeas and nays, suggesting that the Senate might well devote to-morrow to the consideration of the bill.

The motion was agreed to; yeas 43, mays 10.

The report (unanimous) of the Committee on Education and Laber was then road, after which Mr. BLAIR said that as the bill had been long before the constry and had twice passed the Senate, the friends of the measure thought it proper to yield the following the time of Federal aid for the support of their common aclos commission to select a site for a Naval station on the Pacific coust, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of

By Mr. COLLINS, of Massachusetts—To establish the Marine Signat Board of the United States with a view to the adoption of a code and system of marine and fog

The SPEARCE then announced the Sakaria committees of the House.

Mr. SPONE, of Misseurl, effored a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the facts touching the imprisonment of the Judges of the County Centr of St. Chair Cenuty, Mo.

The fellowing bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. GROUP, of Vermont—To reduce postage on fourth-class matter; also to enable the people to same

their postmasters; also for the appointment of an alco-holic liquor traffic commission.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, introduced a bill amending

Mr. RiteE, of Minnesota, introduced a bill amending the statutes so as to admit into the United States free of duty the produce of the forests of Minnesota on the Rainy Lake River and the Lake of the Weeds, and their tributaries, owned by American citizens and sawed is the Provinces of Ontario and Manttoba by American citizens, the same being in part manufactured.

Mr. COX, of New-York, introduced in the Heuse to-day a bill authorizing the establishment of five new life-saying stodiens, to be located at Wallis Sands, N. R.; Plum Island, Mass; Lion Haven Fulet, Va.; Ashtabula, Onle, and Marquette. Mich.

and Marquette, Mich.

Ity Mr. STEWARF, of Nevada—To amend the Alten
Land law so that its provisions shall not deprive aliens

By Mr. STEWARR, of Novada—To amend the Alien Land law so that he provisions shall not deprive aliens of the right to purchase and hold mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, enumbar or tin after patents for the mines have been issued by the United States.

A bill on the same subject, introduced by Senator HEARST examples all mineral lands and mills for reducing ores from the operations of the act.

By Mr. HOAR—increasing to \$100 per month the pension for teal disability that requires the regular attendance of some person upon the pensioner.

When the House adjourned it was till Monday.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND TWELVE HURT. GIANT POWDER EXPLODED IN. A MYSTERIOUS WAY ALMOST DESTROYS & GANG OF WORKMEN.

WILKSBARIM, Penn., Jan. 5 (Special)-An explos of giant powder occurrd to-day on the branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Pleasant Valley to Fairview. Four men were killed; Zechi Ferenze and George Paranoy, Hungarian; S. Colnaizi, an Italian, and Andrew Paulowicz, a Polander. The twelve injured men are Johannes Frankowicz, Michael Yot-Andrew Guchia, Vasit Vicdocko, Michael Maz llock, Michael Chorroworth, Morris Donohue, Michael Choah, Thomas Choah, John Jacol and Andro Metzell. The explosion took place on a section of the road near Laurel Run. The ground is stony and at the point where the explosion took place, the men are blasting out a ledge of rock some sixteen feet deep. A good deal of rock had already been taken out. A hole was Morris Donohue, the boss of the gang, loaded it with giant powder. He put in a large quantity before he found that it was leaking away through a crevice in the rock. He warned the working boss, John Redding. The latter started off to get a cartridge and had just reached the tool box, when from some cause which is totally inexplicable, the blast exploded with which is totally inexplicable, the blast exploded with terrific force. Donohue and the two Choab brothers were on top of the ledge. They were thrown off and rendered unconscious, but escaped with comparatively slight injuries. The blast blew outwards from the face of the ledge, near the bottom where the gang of laborers were walling to load up the rock. The masses of flying rock flew directly among them. Not one of the whole number escaped undurt. Two other accidents which took place some time ago near patt-ton, resulted in the death of three men, making seven killed in the same manner in three months.

TWO UPTOWN EDITORS AT ODDS. George McVay and Edward Doyle some time ago became associate editors and publishers of The Uplown Visitor, in the neighborhood of Eighth-ava, and One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. They parted six months ago, and the roull was two Uplown Visitors, Appearing on the same day, with McVay as editor of one and Doyle of the other. The Mutual Life Insurance Company advertised in The Uplown Visitor, for the advertisement, and McVay was the lucky editor who received it. Yesterday Doyle had McVay summoned to the Harlem Court on the claim that the check belonged to him and that McVay had therefore stelen it. McVay enid the check belonged to him or clae he would not have used it. Dovie said the Supreme Court had accided that the title Uplown Visitor belonged to him. McVay urged that the wade thing intic an iall, had been soid by the sherif. Justice German tool the editors to take their case to the civil court. Mr. Doyle is a blind man and was led out of court by a boy.

AN OLD STORY DENIED AGAIN The New York Mirror will, in its issue of to-morrow, publish a paragraph regretting that Annie Robe is to leave the cast of "Paul Kanvar" on account of having entered into a matrimonial engagement, with A. Wright Sanford, the well-known club man Steele Mackaye last night indignantly denied that

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The Republican State Con-tral Committee this afternoon selected Harrisburg as the place for helding the sext State Convention and April 25 as the time.

EXTENDING THE STATE LEAGUE. GOOD REPORTS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

IMPORTANT WORK DONE BY THE EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE AT ALBANY. ALBANY, Jan. 5 (Special). - The executive committee of

the Intely formed Republican League of the State of New-York met here to-day for the purpose of completing the organization, to increase the number of clubs connected with it, and to extend the association into more countles. The League is the outcome of the recent National Convention of Republican Clubs in New-York-City. By experience it was found that an executive committee composed of one member from each of the sixty counties of the State was too large. The commit-tee met here to-day mainly to put some of its powers into the hands of a smaller body of men in order that the work of the League may be pushed. The meeting was

work of the League may be pleased. The heeding was beld at the Delavan House.

The members present were James W. Hawes, chaise man, of New-York; C. S. Hood, of Seneca County; E. O. Farrar, of Onondaga County; William B. Cogswell, of Queens County; W. A. Pierson, of Saratoga County; George R. Maithy, of St. Lawrence County; A. H. County; M. Jesse Brayton, of Oneida County; C. M. Smith, of Richmond County; Phile D. Beard, of Eric County; E. F. Babbage, of Monroe County; E. B. Walker, Jr., of Ulster County; Charles W. Lausing, of Essex County; M. Cavana, of Madison County, and

W. D. Painter, of Broome County.

There were also in attendance James P. Foster, o New York, president of the National League; R. R. Hefford, of Buffalo, president of the State League; the three vice presidents of the League, namely, William H. Bright, of Oneida County; E. A. McAlpin, of West-chester County, and William R. Weed, of St. Lawrence County: the trensurer. George Kenneth, of King. County, and the secretary, James S. Lehmaier, of New

The meeting at first was an experience one. The members of the committee described the condition of the cinbs in the several counties they represented. Good reports came from all over the State. Mr. Malthy, of St. Lawrence County, said that within at weeks seven or eight additional Republican clubs would be organized in that county. Mr. Moore said that it was clear three or four new Republican ciules would be organized in Clinton County. All the members reported that now clubs were in process of organization in their counties, and that they felt much encouraged by the interest taken in the League. Several members arged that the Republican party should be organized in every school district in the State. This advice was considered excel-

rapidly getting into good shape. Leagues were uniter formation in Illinois, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Call-fornia and Oregon. Mahlon Chance, secretary of the American Protective League, who happened to be in Albany, came before the committee and stated that while the Protective League was not a partisan body it would gladly co-operate with such a body as the Repub-lican Lengue, seeing that its members were Protection ists. Moreover, the Protective League would like to distribute documents defending the American tarif through the members of the Republican League. Mr. Chauce was informed that the officers of the League

would giadly circulate tariff documents.

Mr. Lehmaier stated that there were now thirty-two clubs of the organization in the State. Letters had been received which showed that twenty more clubs would soon be added to the number. All those which had joined the association had paid faler dues. In his opinion there would be sevenly of these Republican club in the League before the end of the month of January.

After some debate it was resolved to create a subcommittee of the executive committee and four members of the executive committee and four members of the executive committee and four members of the executive committee of the four taken from the executive itself, namely, Charles H. More, of Platesburg W. S. Cogswell, of Januars, and Philo D. Beard, of Buffalo. The other members of the sub-committee are James W. Haaes and Januars C. Lehmaier, of New York; R. E. Heflord, of Buffalo: William H. Bright, of Oneida County; E. A. Sichlpin of Westelrester County; W. E. Weed, of St. Lawrence County, and George Kenneth, of Kings County. clubs of the organization in the State. Letters had been

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In his opening prayer in the House this morning the chaplain referred in fitting terms to the death of exsecutive committee as a whole will be held in executive committee as a whole will be held in executive committee as a whole will be held in title. The following bills among others were introduced and referred:

By E. B. TAYLOR, of Ohio—For the preservation of weeds and forests of the National domain adjacent to the sources of navigable rivers; also to restere the rate of duty on imported woels.

By Mr. STEWART, of Georgia—Authorizing National banks to take Hens on real estate for loans of money.

By Mr. COLLINS, of Massachusetts—To establish the Marine Signal Beard of the United states with a view to

county."

The members of the executive committee to aight wer tendered a reception at the room of the Grant Club an another at the room of the "Unconditionals," both its publican cities.

DISCUSSING THE MERCHANT MARINE. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SENDS DELEGATES TO

THE SHIPPING CONVENTION.

The meeting of the Chamber of Comme day was enlivened by a sharp discussion upon the motion of Ambrose Snow to appoint four delegates in the National Convention of the American Shipping and Industrial League at Washington on January 16, 17 Charles S. Smith presided, and among others present were ex Mayor Soth Low, Senator Robertson, Morris K. Jesup, Captain Harding and Erastus Wiman. The discussion was started by Mr. Snow's resolution. Mr. Snow said the convention would bring together representative men from all over the country to discuss what steps the Covernment should take to preserve what was left of its mercuant marine. He thought himself that Congress should, either by differential duties or bounties, foster Ameri can shipping.

Anson Pholps Stokes said he was not sufficiently informed to have an opinion, and Secretary Wilson read the call for the convention. Morris K. Jesus was willing to urge the Chamber to take any propose action toward restoring ocean commerce, but opposed to the Chamber's appointing delegates or committing itself. John F. Henry wandered away from the subject for awhile and then ex-Mayor Low poured oil upon the troubled waters in a brief speech.

'If this Chamber," he said, "attempts to isolate tiself from such popular subjects, it will soon see that the west is far ahead of it. The Chamber should concern itself with all National subjects. If this body cannot face this question then there is no ques-tion it is competent to face. If the delegates are

body cannot face this question then there is no question it is competent to face. If the delegates are sent without instructions and the Chamber considers their action afterward, we will show ourselves at least desirous of extending good fellowship and in favor of things of general benealt." Mr. Jesup agreed with Mr. Low, and asked him to move a resolution to appoint uninstructed delegates. The ex-Mayor did to and the following delegates were appointed: W. H. Webb, John F. Henry, F. B. Thurber, W. H. Lyon and ex-Congressman H. C. Calkins.

Another question which aroused some feeling was a resolution to appoint delegates to the National Board of Trade. The Executive Committee decided to recommend no appointments. John F. Henry declared the committee's action a fatal mistake. President smith said that the Produce Exchanges in New-York, Chicago and Boson had withdrawn from the Board because it did so little good. F. A. Conkling, who had represented the Chamber in the Board for soveral years, charged that the proposition to withdraw was made by the president for pecuniary reasons.

"You are mistaken, sir, entirely mistaken," answered the president. "The money which we contribute is about \$12.50 per member. The withdrawal, however, is now opportune." A motion to table the resolution was carried, and no delegates were appointed.

nowever, is now opportune. A motion to take no resolution was carried, and no delegates were appointed.

Upon the motion of Hugh N. Camp. Gustave Schwah, A. R. Orr, R. T. Wilson, and Sigourney W. Fay and himself were appointed a committee on the question of restricting immigration. A resolution offered by Seth Low that the attention of the Federal Government be directed to the report of the Federal formmerce on the decline of the tea trade in China was adopted. A resolution was also adopted approving of the bill to give the Health Officer a salary, and to make the Quarantine Commission consist of the Mayors and Presidents of Foards of Health of New-York and Brooklyn. The following members were elected: J. Harper Bonnell, Edward E. Fames, Oliver J. Geer, William Rockfeller, Charles A. Schleren, I. N. Sellgman, George H. Valliant and B. P. Winslow.

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